red frie of all himmelments, and others who have the low supported main these national views, will to server to in earlying them out. Mr. finceln excesses himself from further remarks and the problem business, and therefore relicing done prosing business, and therefore re-

Ges. Scott and Secretary Helt were also ended. To the greetings of the Pennsylvania Adventice (ien, Scott made a brief, patriolic, and friendly speech. Mr. Helt expressed him wif henored by the visit, and his regret that the aclef time he had occupied the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country to this true of troubles.

DEPARTURE OF STRANGUES.

Fereral the stands of strangers have already belt flor elly, and it begins to be more endur ave after the rock.

ME. SUTHANAN GONE BOME. it. Backmann returned home this afternoon, earing but tex friends to regret his departure. CUNTRALS SCOTT AND WOOL.

Generals south and Wool were yesterday on the in full uniform at the head of two butteries in the Uspital grounds, ready in case of so conergo mey, to sot an example of patriotism and duty to their subordinates. the character of the inaugural which he could and hear, Gen. Scott exclaimed, " Thank God, we have a Government."

RESULT OF THE CAPCES. The Republican enuous unanimously resolved ter pore of the Secate, for which he is be ter qu' fied iban any member of the body. Nearly the laberious duties of the Chair were perto sed by him during Mr. Breekinridge's ferm of Fice-President.

Washington, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. A large number of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana was here, urging the promotion of Major Robert Anderonto Brigndier-General, vice General Twiggs, stricken from the roll as recently officially published, for treach-

Major Anderson, up to the 4th of March, has contin-sed to speak of his condition as rafe; and he expresses the opsulen that reinforcements had better not be sent

The point of difference between the two houses of

The point of difference between the two houses of the till e-garding the Patent Office was with reference to the extension of pavents. The House had amended coviding that no patent should be reissued when homeissuer was astisfied that both the inventors amagnes had nested \$150,000. The Senare numerical sits by confining that amount of profits to the investor alone. The Committee of Conference consists of Pesra. Doughas, Cameron and Fitch of the Senate and Cox, Frank and Barr of the House, who adopted in there of what is above stated, the following: "All serious lices years from the date of issue, and all extending of such patents are hereby prohibited." et as of such patents are hereby prohibited.

The bill was thus passed. It stops all the corruption and intrigue as to present patents in Congress and all patents granted after its passage cannot be renowed at

The drafts drawn by Ex-Secretary Dix on the As-The wasts frawn by Ex-Secretary Dix on the As-dated Treasurer at New-Orleans, to pay the work bee on the Guston-House, and also the draits drawn by Ex-Posinsster-General King on the same officer in someotion with the postal service, amounting to be sween two and three hundred thousand dollars, have

swen two and three hundred thousand dollars, have seen returned unpaid.

The resignations to Mr. Buchanan of his Cabines affern were to take effect on the 4th of Murch, or not until their successors were appointed, consequently they have been siteuding to the business, until closing hour, of their respective departments to day.

General Dix will return to New-York on Thursday.

Judge Black will not leave Washington for the present. He consides on private and professional business, and will probably continue to practice the law here.

Ex-Prendent Buchanan departed on his journey to

Ra-President Buchanan departed on his journey to Whentland this afternoon. He was excepted to the Railread station by two mounted and two linkarty containers, together with the committee from that locality and prominent citizens of Washington. He exchange

The resignation of Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.
Captain Lay, of Virginia, by local rank a brevet
Licatemant-Colonel as m Aid to Licatemant-General it, has resigned. The Republican Securiors held a caucus this morning

The Republican Sciences head a causes the mountage the Sanding Count tees.

State delegations have all day been calling on the Preeddent, Gen. Scott, and other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. Scott, in addressing the Illinoisans this afferneon, exhorted them to stand by the Union, and to derish feelings of fratarnity toward all citizens.

Representative Lovejoy, who excupies apartments in the same house with Gen. Scott, was called out, and said, among other things, that Scott saved the Union is Scott and 1860 paying an ejoquent tribute to his

d 1860, paying an eloquent tribute to his The newly confirmed Cabinet are overcrowded to

sartin J. Crawford, one of the Commissioners from

the conthern Confederacy, accredited to negotiate with the Administration, has arrived here.

The Border Slave States men almost generally con-onanthe Inaugund. There is, however, a difference

on the inaugumi. There is, nowever, a universely of opinion mong them, some saying it is capable of we constructions, war or peace, and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. Lincoln will pursue. The happible in independence indoors the inaugumi nearly all cathasistically. Other classes regard the Imaugumi favor-

United States Senate-Extra Session.

Washington, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.
The floor of the Sennie Chamber was densely vided to-day, before the members were called to

The almost anxiety was everywhere expressed to the formation of the Cabinet.

e galleries were about two-thirds filled.

a, a Senate met at 1 p, m.
a prayer was offered up by the Chaplain, especially
schalf of the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a Committee of two was pointed to wait on the President and inform him . It the Senate was ready to receive any communicaa he might be pleased to make. Cosers. HALE and DOUGLAS were appointed such

Co. militee, and immediately proceeded to perform

Ti . Senate here took a recess till 41 o'clock p. m. In the Senate again coming to order, Mr. HALE sepected that the Committee had performed their duty, and that the President had informed them that be would forthwith communicate a message in writing. ther a short interval, Mr. NICOLAY, the Private

Secretary of the President, appeared with the message, on motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate went into Exercise Session at 41 o'clock.

Be following gentlemen were confirmed as mem ben of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet:

eretury of the Interior ... Hon, CALEB B. SMITH.

The votes were unanimous for all except Messra-But and Blair, four or five votes being cast against end of these gentlemen, that many objecting to them terms they were unwilling that any one from the San States should go into the Cabinet.

Alarge crowd assembled around the doors, auxious to her the result of the session.

Seizure of the Cutter Dodge. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The revenue entier Dodge was selzed by the authorof Texas in Galveston Bay on the 2d inst. The and in command has resigned and tendered his gerwiego the Governor.

North Carolina Election.

RATTIGH, N. C., Monday, Murch 4, 1861. two countles have been heard from. Sixtyalaterists and thirty-three Secondarists are elected. ste on holding a Convention will require the offial mine to decide it.

of their vicinities is an interested of the act add

Reception of the linngaral. PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Murch 5, 1861.

The papers generally view the Inaugural as a mild hough firm expression of lefts manliness and states-The Penney carrier, on the contrary, onlis it discred-

able; unwerthy of the President; a weak declaration I war against the secoded States; a tiger's claw concaled under the for of Sewardism. HARTFORD, Tuesday, March 5, 1961.

A national salute was fired in this city yesterday aternoon in honor of Lincoln's inauguration. The Inanguird gives great entisfaction to the Republicans. and many leading Democrats do not besitate to speawell of it. They like its eitsightforward annly tone, and the assurance that it gives that the Government will be firmly administered, and the Union of all the

States preserved. Curcano, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was published in this

ly in extractast evening.

The Post (neutral) regards it, with the exception of s few inelegancies of expression, as a highly respectable paper. It infers from the general tone of the address that his Administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present national

Outlies.
The Trans (Democratic), says that the whole Mesrace appears to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair. general purport of the Message forces the concluscola has resolved to force his doctrine on the country at the point of the bayonet. The arele concludes by saying that "our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the Message is teday, to elect Senator Foot President pro carried out in good faith, there must be civil war withthirty days or the Southern people are a set of arrant energy to and cowards. The only hope left is, that Mr.

Lincoln will not do as he says."

The Tribens (Republicar) is quite sure that no docment can be found among American state papers curdying more wisdom and higher patriotism, breathing indlier feelings to all sections of the country, or tamped with a firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate, than the Inaugural Address President Lincoln.

The Democrat (Wentworth's paper) experiences a feeling of delicacy in giving its views in regard to the Inaugural, but, as it neither wishes nor expects anything at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, it can give the doc ument its unqualified nomiration.

BUTTALO, N. Y., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural gives universal satisfaction, Democrats as well as to Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The Inaugural was published here at 4 o'clock yeserday afternoon in extras. It was well received by Il parties, with a few exceptions. It is regarded as a very sensible and judicious document, and has produced a most favorable expression of opinion. It is generally conceded that the President has laid down the only colley for himself he could have done and be on slatent his duty and official oath, and in doing so has ningled mildness with firmness admirably.

SPRINGFILLD, Mass., Tuesday, March 5, 1901.

The Republicans of all shades are delighted with Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural. It satisfies the Independent lidon men of all parties, and few or none are found to bject to its temper or position.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The President's Inaugural was published in extras esterday offernoon, and was sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties.

The Republican (Douglas Democrat) save we fail to find in it any disposition to sweep party philform and party politics aside, but its gowrded words and studied entences seem to have been prompted by some idea of seeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected We hoped for a more conservative and more onciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will deend upon the putting into practice of the ideas advanced that will test the question he it one of expediency or ght: whother the ports can be held or retaken and the

The Devocrat (Republican) says, we can only say his morning that it meets the bighest expectations of he country, both in point of statesmanship and patrictism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be ther than salmary in the highest degree.

The Noes (Bell and Everett) defers comment until he official copy is received.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Republican Council of One Hundred of this city, held this evening, Wm. G. Weed was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Strong resolutions were passed, approving the Inaugural of President Lincoln, in favor of the Union, and against any compromise that would lower the standard of the Republican party and the principles promulgated in the Chicago platform.

The Inaugural of President Lincoln is received here and apparently throughout the State generally, with as to the interpretation of the policy it foreshadows, and some partial heatility to its pertions. In the Chamber of the State Executive it has been the sub-ject of conversation during the day. Gov. Mergan regards it with favor, deeming its tone indicative of a conservative policy, and regarding its very style, objected to as crude by some, as an evidence that President Lincoln leans on himself alone and is ready to speak his own sentiments to the people in his own way. He believes that the commercial interest way. the believes that the commercial interests of New-York would be better satisfied with the inderegment of Compromise, but will find satisfaction in his ap-troval of the holding of a National Convention, and in its clear, explicit declaration in favor of delivering up

his clear, explicit decision in layer of detecting of inditive slaves.

The Atlas and Acros attacks the Message as week, rambling, loose-joined, and as inviting civil war. It says Mr. Lincoln assumes the responsibility of revolutionizing the Federal Government and making it an instrument of force instead of opinion. True, he asserts that the responsibility of civil was will rest with the dissatisfied States. But how? He will under the force of the contract that the responsibility of civil was will rest. dertake, with the army and many, to captere the forts and collect the revenues in those States, and if the people resist they will be treated as inaurgents, and will be regarded as commencing civil war.

The Atlas and Argus of to-morrow morning takes The Atlas and Argus of to-morrow morang takes the further position that in denying the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon Congress, and the Executive, President Lincoln is guilty of usurpation, and places himself on the platform of the higher law, instead of on the Constitution. It says, if he will pledge himself to maintain the rights of Southern citizens and their property in the Toritories, Northern citizens of all parties will sustain him in defending the Federal property.

The Suprement the orean of the yedicals regards

ending the Federal property.

The Statesman, the organ of the radicals, regards he inaugural as indicative of the determination to encore the laws. It says Mr. Lincoln affirms his devoton to all the tenets of that platform of principles upon which he recured the votes of the people. In doing so which he secured the votes of the people. In doing so he solemnly declares the honesty and the patriotism of his party, and disavows all sympathy and concert of

me party, and disavows all sympathy and concert of action with that closs of pollucians who make principles subservient to personal needs, and who stand ready to ignore party professions of tendamental principles for temperary results.

The Exeming downed as entirely satisfied, and lauda the Imagental highly as sound, conservative and particular I says no nessego was ever received with greater rayor. It is universally conceiled to be alike clear, compact and impressive requally flow and actions. greater favor. It is universally concessed to be false clear, compact and impressive; equally farm and coucillatory. Every acrence bears the impress of pare and exacted patriotism, and affords unmistakeable evidence of his purpose to go to the very verge of his consistational duty to reconcile conflicting interests, to restore harmony to the Union, and to bring back the Secoding States to their allegiunce to the Republic. The Journal tunke, turther, that the Imagunal forestadows the conciliatory spirit which will govern his admistration and presents solid grounds upon which to base on, and presents solid grounds upon which to base the hope that ere long the dark wer clouds which bong over the Republic will be dispersed by the rising sun of fraternal fellowship and peace.

Among the members of Assembly now here, the Republicans are loud in the praise of the Inaugural, and the general opinion among them is that it indicates a consorvative policy in the Cabinet, and avoidal of any chance of collision.

The Democratic members inderse, almost without exception, the position of The Atless and Argus, and believe the attempt to enforce the revenue laws must lead to collision and war.

Burrato Transley March 5, 1821

the general opinion among them is that it indicates a conservative policy in the Cabinet, and avoidal of any chance of collision.

The Democratic members inderse, almost without exception, the position of The Atlas and Argus, and believe the attempt to emforce the revenue laws neast level to collision and war.

Buffale, March 5, 1861.

The Courier (Democratic) has a culte approbatory article in reference to the Inaugural, and thinks is ought to be ratisfactory to the border States. It says, we are on the whole gratified with the tone and temper of the address. It is moderate, decided, and not without positive merit. A more difficult task was never imposed upon living man—the production of a decidence of the joint railread and canal companies to investing the foots of cost question, amount of income cost of the lost railread and canal companies to investing the foots of cost question, amount of income cost of the live and ext for all-quidereds paid in each or in stock, and all matters connected with ead companies, the cost of cost question, amount of income cost of cost questions, amount of income cost of the life out of the life out of the life out of the life out of illustrates connected with each cost of cost questions, amount of income cost of the life out of all out for all-questions, amount of cost of cost questions, amount of income cost of cost questions, amount of income cost of cost questions, amount of dividereds paid in each or in stock, and any device of the stock out of the life out of all out of all

ment which should entisfy the Union southment of the country in the present crisis, and at the same time not afford additional fuel to the glowing flames of seccesion and revolution. It must be remembered, also, that the fact of the division of the Republican pasty into Unionists and Disuniculate, imposed an additional banden on Mr. Lincoln. He could be more estify the Radicals of his own party than the Seccesionists. He has wisely not altempted to do either. He has declared his positions in the main in a manly, straightforward way.

forward way.

The Express (Republican) defers comment, but says, let it suffice now for an indication of our feeling that we pronounce the Inaugural Message to be just such a document as we expected from the Abraham Linech

for whom we cast our vote.

The Communical Advertisor (Republican) says is is, to our mind, all that could be desired or expected. That our fellow-citizens in the Border States will ecision. cide in this opinion we can scarcely doubt, and should the reli-constituted authorities which now protend to powers the second States not succeed in preventing the dissemiration of the address within their borders. we feel consident that its influence must have the effects inspirit the conservatives there, and convince the destructives also that if war and bloodshed are to centralives and that if war and bloodened are to cause, that they must, in the emphatic language of President Liuwin, be of their own creation; but we feel that the socihing effect of such rearly, such pa-triolic, and such fatherly sentiments us are uttered by President Liuwin with preventile oil upon the waters, and eventually calm the public mind.

Directory, Treesday, March 5, 1861.

The Inaugual was published here last evening.
The Republicans are in raptures ever it, and the Deuters apparently find little to condemn.

The Advertiser (Republican)

The Advertiser (Republican) of this morning says Mr. Lincoln's position is such as will meet a cordial response in every patriotic heart in the land, and claimathat, while he is temperate and conciliatory toward the

South, he proposes no concession.

The Free Presz (Democrat) fears, from the temper The Free Press (Democrat) fears, from the tempe of the Inaugural and the construction of the Cabinet that we shall have the secession of the Border State.

cation of war, and prepare for such an emergence Chrystasse, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The Republicans here are greatly pleased with the Inaugural. The Democratic paper considers it certain to cause the secession of the Border States WYASDOTTE, Kansas, Monday, Murch 4, 1861.

The bells are ringing, thirty-four gens are being ired, and there is general rejoicing in honor of the in-auguration of President Lincoln.

The Imaguration of President Liscoln.

Reconstruct Toesday March 5, 1801.

The Imagurat was enziously waited for here, and was received with almost universal satisfaction.

The Daily Democrat (Republican) which has opposed compromise warmly, inderess it, while the Democrate organ gives it a qualified approval.

NEW-OBLEARS, Thesiay, March 5, 1801.

Mr. Lincoln's Imangurat was received here yesterday, in three hours from Washington. It is regarded as incongruous and contradictory relative to constitutional rights. The assertion that the ordinance of the acceded States are void, and their acts insurrectionary, coupled with the determination to hold, occupy, and passess the Government property, and to collect revenue, is received as an open declaration of war. The me, is received as an open declaration of war. The secretion that no blood will be shed and no invasion ande unless the South resists, is ridiculed.

Dispatches to-day from Montgomery universally con-code war to be inevitable. The Southern Congress was engaged in organizing a standing army of 10,000 men. 8,000 men can at once be placed on a movable

war-footing.

The Picagume of to-day states that a precedent exists for the South to regard any attempt at coercion as ists for the South to regard any attempt at coercion as a declaration of war, by the act of Congress, in 1845; declaring in pressable that "war exists by the act of

Oswego, Monday, March 5, 1861.

Oswroo, Monday, March 5, 1861.

The Palladium (Democratic) says its tone is generally mederate, but it fails to suggest any proposition or policy of settlement of the national difficulties.

SYLECUSE, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The Journal (Republican) thinks while the Inauguml is mild, conciliatory, and eminently patriotic, it is yet sufficiently decisive and firm.

The Courier (Democratic) finds fault with the Inauguml but defers extended convent.

The Courier (Democratic) finds that with the Insu-ural, but defers extended comment.

Rocurerry, Tuesday, March 5, 1961.

The Democrat (Republican) says of the manner in which the Insugural was received there: It was grati-ying to hear the expressions of approved which broke orth when the Address was read. The moderation which characterized it and the firmness of the Pres-tical state of the moderation of the property of the moderation. at last the Government had passed into the hands of a man and a stateman—one who distanced alike the distance of passion and the councils of covardice. The streets were full of pleasant faces, and words of cheerfulness and hope were freely exchanged. Even the most ultra Democratis scened to rejoice that the Ship of State was no longer under the guidance of an indecide and detard, if not an actual traiter. We have never known a public document so excertly sought for or so heartily welcomed and admired in Rochester.

Licentricit, Kr., Thesday, March 5, 1861.

The opinions on the Inaugural at Nashville are unfavorable. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln is determined to retake the forts and forcibly collect the revenue. Opinious are unsettled by its reception at Washington. The people are awaiting the document

Washington. The people are awaiting the docume At Jackson and Columbus, Miss., and Tascumbin,

is., it is considered as a declaration of war. At Vicksburg it is regarded unfavorably, and gene-

At Vickeburg II is regarded unhavorably, and generally condended a very silly production.

At New-Orleans it is most generally condemned.

In this city the Union men are uniter favorably impressed, but the symathizers with the Southern Confederacy think if a declaration of war.

ATRACHIMA, Va., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The Gazdet (Union) any a the Imaggural is not such a one as it wished, nor such as will probably conclusted to the contraction of the contraction of

in the South. Le Sentine! (Soccasion) says the positions taken are

declaration of war, laying down doctrines which old reduce the Southern section to the maquestioned minion of the North as a section. Richardan, Va., Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The Whie

The Whig (Conservative) says: The policy indicated toward the secondary States will meet the stern and unvisiding resistance of the united South.

The Tagnizer (Secondaries) says no action of our Convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must

The dispatch remarks, " Every Burder State ought o go out of the Union in 24 hours."
Disputches from Stanton state that the inaugural
ms received with universal dissatisfaction. Resist-

the to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

The funnagural creates intense excitement. The Secusionists repard it as a privalent to a declaration of war. The Union men say but little, but evidently are

isappointed.

Knouville, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's Ionogural, if reported correctly, is inverselly condemned. Tennessee will fight him to universally condenance.

the bitter end.

Pethesaure, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Pethesaure, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Pethesaure, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

There was intense excitement on the reception of the Inagural. Hundreds, hitherto for the Union, avowed holdly for revolution, if the Convention does not immediately pass the Secession ordinance.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, March 5, 1861. So far as known most of the contents are satisfacto-ily received, especially relating to forts and the col-ection of the revenue, because they are supposed to favor coercion. Golussonovou, N. C., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The inaugural was received at this place and through out this section with indignation. RALLIGH, N. C., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

RALLIOH, N. C., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.
The Inaugural was favorably received by the Unionists. They think it does well for Lincoln though they don't approve of all of it. The Dismionists are dissatisfied with it.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, March, 5, 1861. Our community has not been disappointed, and exhibited very little feeling on the subject. They are content to leave Mr. Lancoln and the Inaugural in the hands of Jefferson Davis and the Congress of the Con-

federate States. At Orient, Now-York, they had a good time over

the Inauguration, celebrating it by firing cannon and a torchlight procession. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Sloatsburg, N. Y., in honor of the Imaguration of Mr. Lincoln.

New-Jersey Legislature.

The Burlington and Monnouth Kalirona bill, and the Middle-ex and Union Railrond bill, which have been opposed by the New Jersey Railrond Company, were to-day ordered to a third rading. Subsequently the Milloura Railrond bill, opposed by the same company, peased the Senate by a vote of 13 against 5.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the State Directors of the joint railroad and canal companies to investigate the accounts of every description of said

Wenther cool and healthy. Business lively.

Municipal and Charter Licetions.

Tnov, Taesday, March 5, 1861. The Demograta elect their Mayor, the Hon. Geo. B. Warren, jr., by less than 200 majority. Last Fall they had between 400 and 600 majority. The Common Council is a rie.

Are we not backing up Old Abe ?

To the Associated Press. They, Theaday, March 5, 1861. Geo. B. Werren, jr., the Union candidate, was elected Mayor of this city to-day. The Union men also elect Assumers, Justice, and a majority of the Council.

BATH, Mr., Tuesday, March 5, 1861. Icael Putnam, Republicae, was reflected for Mayor esterday, by 656 over all opposition.

Thirty-four gars were fired in bones of President

GENEVA, Thesday, March 5, 1861.

At the charter election field in this village a extenday the Democrats were successful on their entire ticket, with one exception. The average Democratic majority

Rose, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. Giles Hawley, Democrat, was elected Supervisor of the town to day by 300 majority. PORGUNGERSIN, Toesday, March 5, 1861.

James Bowne, Republican, was elected Mayor of Pourd keepsie to day. The Republican general ticket was chosen by a small majority. One Republican Alderman and three Democrats were elected, and two

Republican and two Democratic Supervisors.

Ruchestru, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

John C. Nach, Republican, was elected Mayor to day by about 600 majority. All the Republican city ticket is elected except Police Justice. The Republicans elect 8 Albermen and the Democrats 4, which makes the Common Council stand 15 Republicans to 9 Democrats. The City Supervisors will stand about the same as Albermen, possibly 5 Democrats to 7 Republicans.

The town of Brighton elects a Republican Super

visor; last year Democratic.

Urics, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Dewitt C. Grove, Democrati, is elected Mayor by in majority over ex-Senator Airic Hubbell. The Democrats also cleet their candidates for City Marshal, City Attorney, and Justice of the Peace for the long and

short terms.

The Republicans elect the City Treasurer and Overseer of the Poor. Four of the new Aldermen are Democrats and three Republicans. The Democrats will have ten out of the fitteen members of the Common Council. Four of the seven Supervisors are Democratical and Democratical Councils.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. Mr. Cax of Chesterfield introduced a resolution, it structing the Committee on Federal Relations to report without delay a plan for a Convention of the Border Sixve States at the carliest practicable day; also to report on the subject of the oversion of the second States by the Government.

Mr. Leake of Goverhand offered a substitute, instruct-

ng the Committee, in view of the corr ive policy cated by the President and a long list of aggressi dicated by the President and a long list of aggressions to report an ordinance for Virginia to reasonne all the powers am delogated to the Government, and declarate of independent, and then call a Convention of the Staveholding States to determine what new Constitution would be necessary for the protection of the rights in Confederacy of Stave States and Free States as were willing to come in.

ghts in Contestant of the cont

we country into first war by the secure of the make the need-fil resist. That the Legislatime he requested to make the need-it appropriations of means and provide the necessity forcestic sales and repel every attempt of the Federal and neither he is hold, being, and powers, the property and places of the United States above of the seconded States or these that may withdraw, or col-

n any of the second States of these that may with make the continuous and the same.

Mr. Goggin read a series of resolutions scalars second necestres. For the collection of the revenue, do. that Virginia would repel such attempts, requesting the cooperation of the Border Slave States in effecting a plun for unning with the South with the effecting a plan for uniting with the Scalin what the hope of restoring harmony to the Ugion, and of reform-ing the United States upon the base of the Constitution, modified to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories for all time. Thus in the event of a separation of Virginia from the Union, the Govern-ment property in Virginia cought to be resumed by her, as well for the defense of her citizens and property, in particular locations as for purposes of general defense; that while Virginia remains a member of the Union she will assume no hostic stitude to-ward the Government, but he prepared to repel any

The debate exhibited the effect of the Insugural to same extent. The Union men, including Meson, Cox-ind Gogzin urged that some action was necessary, as ill Virginia's provious efforts had failed. They want ha orthica of the Bonier Slave States before determinor, but contemplated no union with the North en

mequal ferms.

Mr. Dorman of Rockbridge, though regretting Mr. inceln's position, thinks the Union men should work All the harder to oppose election.

The Secessionists are "dealth on" the Imagural, and are all for hard blows, and this feeling is apparent among the people; but the Union men will oppose party estion in the Convention and pechaps prevent

There was great excitement in the Convention all my, but an adjournment was lind without taking ation. The Secondonists are in better spirits.

Arkansas State Convention.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, March 5, 1861, rom Arkansas state, that 14 Advices received 1 Convention of that State met yesterday and elected Union officers by six unjority.

The Missouri Convention.

Sv. Louis, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The Convention met at 19 o'clock, and was opened ith prover. Resolutions were read, moving that the protest of St.

Louis against coercion by the Federal Government be addred to writing, and a copy can to the President of the United States. Resolutions trees adopted providing that a Commitee be appointed to want on the Commissioner from loorgia and inform him that Missouri dissected from

replatically declined to share the honors of Secondon na her. Gen. Coulter and Gen. Doniphan, Commissioners to the Peace Congress, addressed the Convention, by in-citation, on the state of the country. Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Southern Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, Als., Monday, March 4, 1861.
The Southern Congress reassembled to d.y.
The flag for the Confederate States was unanimously determined upon. The design originated with the romantice having the matter in charge; and was not taken from any of the models presented.
The flag was located over the Capitel at 4 o'clock bis afternoon.

ds afternoon. Mr. Mallory has been confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.
The Congress is in secret session to-night.

Gen. Twiggs at New-Orleans.

New-Onleans, Trosbay, March 5, 1861.

Gen. Twiggs was enthusiastically received this evening. A salute was fred, and he was escerted to his residence by the military, members of the Convention, Ace. Immense crowds gathered along the line of procession. In reply to the welcome, Gen. Twiggs said he hoped Providence weald grant him safficant strength to take part in the momentous struggle which threatens the country. threatens the country.

From Albany.

ALBALY, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.
The Hallroad Committee met this afternoon to hear parties in relation to the new city railroad bill, but nothing nonterial was done. Mr. Haight of New-York appeared in opposition, but no other parties being meent the bearing was allowed. The Committee proposition is from day to day to be a few forms. agreed to sit from day to day to hear arguments for and against the bills.

Later from Havana.

New-Ognesia, Tuesday, March 5, 1861. The steamer Habam, from Havana on the 2d inst-

has arrived.

Sugars were more active—Nos. 12 to 14, 67-37 reals; stock, 190,000 boxes. Sterling exchange, 10 a 11 prem. Sight exchange on New York, 28-27 prem.

The grandest preparations were making for the resention of Prince Alfred of England.

The Syanish Bank had make a new issue of two sillions.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian. Sandy Hook, Tuesday, March 5-12 P. M.
There are yet no signs of cilher of the European steamers off this point. Wind heavy from N. W.; weather dark and hazy off shore.

The New-York Central Railroad. ALLANY, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.
The temporary obstruction on the New-York Contral
Railroad, caused by an overflow of the Molanwk River, is now passoved, and trains can regularly on sime,

Mr. Buthunan in Baltimore.

Mr. Buchman was received here very enthusiastically this afternoon by a large turnout of citneus. He will be seconded to night. As herefore stated, he will be escented to impacter to-morrow by the Chy

The Case of Judge Vondersmith,

A full partient was not granted to Judge Vonder-mith by Mr. Buchanan. His term of imprisonment was commuted from twenty to there years. His line

Boston, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.
The steamship America sails to-morrow for Hallian and Liberpool at 9 s.m. The mails close at 6:30 2. 11.

From the Rio Grande,

NEW-ORLHANS, Toesday, March 5, 1861. The commanding officer at Fort Brown, contrary the orders of Gen. Twiggs, was, at the latest solvi-preparing for defensive operations. The State tro-were concentrating in the neighborhood. Fort Cooper had surrendered to the State.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 5-1p. m. There are no signs of the steamship North Briton, now due, with Liverpool dates of the 21st, and Loudonderry 22d alt. Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. ASSEMBLY ALBANY, March 5, 1861. The attendance this morning was quite slim.
The SPEAKER amounced as the Seket Committee on the nucediment of the Excise law-Messis. Fish, Hardy, Lansing, Hyatt, and McKe-1.

Hardy, Lensing, Hyatt, and McKe-L.

The Poughkeepsie and Newpake Ferry charter bill came up for a third reading, and was hid on the table. EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered, but suspended upon the arrival of a quorum.

Mr. HUTCHINS, by consent, reported invorsibly the bill to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court, Common Pleas, and Marine Court of New York.

New-York.

The bills on general orders were then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the law for the incorporation of Companies to Navigate Lekes and Rivers, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to Executions, Processes, and other the bill relating to Executions, Processes, and other the bills of the Processes.

The bill resulting to Executions, it receives, and state up-proceedings against Insolvent Debtors, was taken up-and debated by Meeris. Bingham and Kerana, against he bill on the grounds that it destroys the laws by which contracts existing prior to its emactment can be allored, and is therefore unconstitutional as virtually

pairing the contract.

Mr. BIRDSALL argued in support of the bill.

A motion to report progress was carried,
A bill dividing the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn and
reating a new Ward, was ordered to a third reading.

rom Our Own Correspondent.
ALBERT, March 5, 1861.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Docitile in the chair, considered and reported progress on the bill to smead the act in relation to Jurors, and the appointment and duties of a Commissioner of Jurors Total No. The RAIL SOADS.

The bill to impose tells on properly transported over he Now-York Central, the Oswego and Syracise, and se New-York and Eric Railroads was taken up.

Mr. May of Albany moved to surke out the Eric

Your Mr. Prendergust of Chantangua moved an amend-nent, restricting the operation of the bill, so far as it eviates to the Eric Road, to preparty transported over i, which may be received from beyond and destined o point out ade of the State of New York. Mr. Finch opposed the amendments, and favored the original hill. Mr. May read from the Message of the

Governor, recommending the reimposing tolls on the milrond, and argued that he did not mean the Eric wad, as that road had never been required to pay tolls h. How, then, could the Legislature re-Mr. H. Smith of Chantanaus had favored a toll bill.

d was still in isvor of tolling roads connecting with a carrier, but as much us he desired to his such it I naised, he could not vote for the one before the

House, trales the amendment of his collegue (Mr. Prendergrass), or something equivalent to it, should Mr. Chapman of Onordairs, was in favor of telling railroads, and is nothing better could be devise should vote for the bill as reported from the Co-tec. He insisted that tells never should have be con off the Central railrend. The Legislature should be kept faith with the people. When the people we asked to loan their credit for the purpose of buildthe Canat, it was under the promise that its revenues ald pay the interest, reimburse the principal, and duce a revenue for all time which should, to a cerand pay the man for all time which should, to a con-duce a revenue for all time which should, to a con-n extent, relieve the resolute from taxasion for order-compenses of the State Government. The credit of State was pledged for the colargement with the me understanding. Under these circumstances the late Legislature had no right, especially while the ate Legislature had no right, especially while the al Debt by direct taxation. The people had no the pled c of the Legislature which had used credit for Canal purposes, but the State Constitutheir credit for Canal virposes, but the State Constitute and sarreally for spart the Canal revenues for the payment of the Canal Debt. For these reasons the Central road never should have been permitted to have carried freight without paying tells. The Legislature which permitted it had been yet the rights of the prophs, and so long as succeeding Legislatures should permit this wrong to continue, they were gailty of the interest the new payers and the permitted the permitted of the property of the proper

obtaining the peoples money under false preferee, This wrong could only be signed by the reestablist-ment of redroad tolls. ment of railroad tolls.

Mr. Barber of Thesa thought it might, perhaps, be difficult to collect the tolls from the Eric Road, should they be enforced, since the income of that road is lusurlicient to pay the interest on its debt.

sufficient to pay the interest on its debt.

Mr. Sanford of Sawego apoke against the amendments and in favor of the bill as reported from the Committee. On general principles, he was opposed to tolling milroads, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case he was disposed to look upon this measure as just while and proper.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to tolling milroads if it.

Mr. Robusson was opposed to telling railroads if it could be helped. He was opposed to telling anything if it could be helped. He would like to see the canals run free of tellis if it could be done; but it couldn't. Mr. R. endeavoned to show by figures that the fee which seems generally to prevail, that the railroads hadron away with the freighting business which legitimately belongs to the canals, is a mistake. That the freighting business of the railroads was a mere begatelle compared with the business of the canals. The tuneage of the canals had gone steadily up as rapidly and more ing business of the represent was a mero as garene compared with the business of the camels. The tameage of the camels had gone steadily up as rapidly and more rapilly since the Cent and Railroad and been permitted to carry freight than before. The reason why the camel revenues had not met the expectations of the people and the requirements of the Constitution, was that the Camal Board had reduced the tolls to a point next to noticing. If the tolls had been kept up to the proper point there would have been no difficulty about the camel revenues meeting the requirements of the Constitution. He did not question the right of the Legislature to impose tolls, if necessary, on the Central Read, and on all reads which were chartered with a condition that they should pay tolls or should not carry freight. The question was whether the causal revenues properly managed could be made sufficient to meet the demanda of the Constitution in regard to tack Camel delt without a resort to the levying of folls on the reads. On this point he was somewhat in doubt. Canal delt without a resert to the levying of tells on the reads. On this point he was somewhat in doubt. But there was and could be no justicable reason for imposing tolls on the New-York and Eric Road, which had been chartered for the purpose of doing a freight-ing as well as passenger business, and without any uning as well as passenger business, and without any understanding or expectation that it would be re-pared to
pay tolls. Much stress, said Mr. R., had been placed
upon the fact that the State had contributed \$3,000,000
toward the construction of the Eric Railrond. The
State should have done this and more for the development of the southern tier of counties. She had already
expended railliess and millions in the construction of
the Eric Canal, which had greatly entelled the central
parties of the State and thickly dotted the line of the
canal with thriving cities and villages. The southern
counties had freely contributed their quota toward this
great improvement, which, while cariching another great improvement, which, while cariching another portion of the State, had not benefited but rather inperson of the State, had not benefited but rather injured the south. It was, therefore, due to that person
of the State that semesthing should be done to develop
its resources and to provide for taking its surphs produce to market.

Mr. Prendengast argued at length in favor of his

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. CHASE-THE CABINET. THE NEW GOVERNMENT-ITS DUTIES AND PERILS. From Our Special Correspondent.

The impudent cant uttered in certain quarters

over Mr. Chase's appointment to the Cabinet in

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

unendurable. The prefense that he is an extreme and unsafe man is a humbug, and those who put it forth know it. The men who complain of Mr. Chase's radicalism are those who have bellowed themselves hourse for the last six years over the "bloody and brutal" dectrines of Mr. Seward, but who have suddenly prefended to become that gentleman's bosom friends. Mr. Seward is no longer the raw head and bloody bones of Republicanism, but Mr. Chose. The eason for it is, that these men must have some vent for their malignity, upon somebody, somewhere. And Mr. Seward having, as they think, given them reason to believe that he intends to desert genuine Republicanism, and play the roller of conservatism and back-down-ism, they now cosset and honeyfugle him, while they let fly their whole pack upon Mr. Chase, because he has not seen fit to run from, or succumb to their clamor; but maintains the ground he has atways occupied. The real difficulty and ground of opposition to Mr. Chase, is that he will not back out, and cannot be intimidated. He is not ultra in his views, he is not an extremist, he is not rash; on the contrary, he is moderate, conciliatory, deliberate, and conservative in his habits of thought and conduct, and every way a model administrative officer. It is simply monstrous injustice to east the imputations upon him to which I have referred. Mr. Chase has a long and conspicuous public record. Let those whe would assail him, either willfully or ignorantly, substantiate their charges from its well-filled pages, or hold their peace. The attempts to exclude from a representation in the Cabinet, the wide-spread political interests and opinions which Mr. Chase represents, was a piece of magnificent political impertinence, seldom paralleled. It was just about equivalent to saying the Republican party should not be represented in Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

On the whole, the new President has come out with success in making up his Cabinet. He has made some mistakes, as he will acknowledge to himself, if to nobody else, in due time. But his singleness of purpose and honesty of intention has carried him safely over the most dangerous

On Monday the new Government will be fairly at sea, and then will commence its real troubles. Never before was an Administration called to the discharge of duties so grave, or so complicated. Never before was there so much need of charity, and forbestance, and reserve of public criticism. Mr. Buchanan's feeble and treacherous administration has resulted in a broken Union, a bankrupt Treasury, a divided people, and an imperiled nation. It is for the new Administration to confront these deep disorders, and attempt their cure. It is an effort that demands the highest qualities of accomplished statesmanship. There can be no hope of success, unless a generous confidence is accorded to those upon whom is imposed the trying responsibilities

Brushing away all the treasonable complicities,

of the situation.

all the hegitant and trembling imbecilities, all the pernicious and demoralizing dogmas of constitutional interpretation, all the delinquencies of official corruption, and all the purulent inflamees generated by a noxious social condition, which have so signally and fatally imbued and ruined Mr. Buchanan's administration, the new Government must march boldly to its work. It will be no heliday service. A tottering Union is to be preserved or lost. A great Government in to be upheld. A nation is to be saved. It will be but natural if at first there shall be disagreements upon methods. But unity will come at last. And when it does come, the action of the Government must be supported by the hearty and thus divert revenue into the pockets of a grant monopoly, and leave the people of the State, many or whom were not at all benefited by the Camat, and some of whom were actually injured by it, to pay the common Government of that country the people. can support and save it. All that Mr. Buchanan has aimed to do or has done for four months postpone his duties from week to week, and from day to day, that he might shuffle on to discharging them. Those duties, with all their accumulated responsibilities, accreted in geometnew fallen upon Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. No do nothing policy, no deferring, no adjourning policy, will answer their purpose. They will have to adopt some affirmative course, some positive line of action. In this lies their difficulty. Around their forward path, whatever it may be, will cluster impediments and embarrassments, which must be met and must be reto a stand. Let every man, in this grave hour of trial, forget his partizanships, forget his resentments, forget his politics, forget men, and rally to the support of his Government and the

encompass if. J. S. P. -Alfred B. Street has been elected an honorary

From NEW-Maxico.—A letter from an intelligent gentleman now in New-Mexico says:

There is considerable excitoment out here about the existing afforms in the States; and if things our out as reports say they will, I do not know what will become of us. Hemmed in on all sides by 3,000 soldiers turned to a second or without a dollar and with all their the second without a dollar, and with all their vices, it will trait be a sad state of affides. There have been good gold mines found about 250 miles went of us, in the San Juan mountains, as rich as any that have been discovered in the regions of Pike's Peak. No other news of consequence here in the Territory.

Marry Trans.—The Kenneles Journal states that the Legislature having revouved the conditions which depend the conditions which depend the matter a half township of lead in rid of the Maine Medical School, the preparatory steps have been taken for the erection of a building at Brunswick devoted exclusively to the use of the school. The building is to be three stories high, of brick.

In the Build district there have been build, during the year 1800, sixteen ships, five better, four schooners, three sloops, three boats, and one steamer—measuring in the aggregate 18,184 tans, and, at \$50 per tur, worth over \$200,000.

me resources and to provide for taking its surphs produce to market.

Mr. Prendernast angued at length in favor of his smendment, and finally, on motion of Mr. Rice, the Committee reported progress, and the bill was minds a special order of Wednesday evening of next week.

The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side Raifrond Company of Long Island, was ordered to a third reading. The privilege granted by the bill is that of evading the General Raifrond control is the Company to take private property when a 5,000 per mile, flucted of \$10,000 as required by the Raifrond control is a subscribed to the sapital steels.

The pay-roll for the last half of the menth of February samounted to \$16,500.

The pay-roll for the last half of the menth of February amounted to \$16,500.

past bus been to pusillanimously neglect and the 4th of Merch without incurring the risk of ric proportions during these four months, have moved, or the Government itself will be brought Administration into whose hands it is for a brief period committed. For thus, and thus only, shall the nation escape the dangers which

member of the Literary Union, in Nuremberg, Ge many, and his poems have been translated in the "Afbum des Literariechen Voreins," et that place.